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Report NORTH CAROLINA



COOPERATIVE CROP REPORTING SERVICE

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AGRICULTURAL PRICES AND OTHER CURRENT ITEMS

COTTON GINNED IN NORTH CAROLINA

County	No. Running Bales *	
	1951 **	1950
State Total	560,190	191,993
Anson	18,321	9,789
Beaufort	2,796	(1)
Bertie	5,399	1,472
Bladen	3,310	676
Cabarrus	5,029	2,678
Catawba	3,560	1,725
Chowan	3,630	594
Cleveland	39,112	21,224
Cumberland	14,973	4,154
Duplin	4,490	1,042
Edgecombe	13,505	2,752
Franklin	9,491	2,679
Gaston	1,702	682
Gates	2,291	629
Greene	3,547	690
Halifax	25,496	7,000
Harnett	25,460	6,515
Hertford	4,393	(1)
Hoke	14,746	5,586
Iredell	12,317	8,445
Johnston	27,346	7,776
Lee	3,037	819
Lenoir	3,129	448
Lincoln	9,504	4,583
Martin	2,409	602
Mecklenburg	10,530	5,245
Nash	18,311	5,267
Northampton	24,414	6,480
Perquimans	1,629	396
Pitt	11,945	1,858
Polk	935	555
Richmond	4,967	2,026
Robeson	67,139	22,752
Rowan	7,944	4,728
Rutherford	5,021	1,447
Sampson	27,013	6,134
Scotland	31,439	12,182
Stanly	3,299	1,315
Union	19,535	7,523
Wake	7,166	1,808
Warren	8,067	2,903
Wayne	17,623	4,665
Wilson	15,303	2,718
All Other	18,917	9,431

* Linters not included.
** Preliminary.
(1) Included in "All other".

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS INCREASE IN N. C.

North Carolina farmers received a record \$932,613,000 from marketings in 1951, 17 percent more than their receipts in 1950. Receipts from marketings in 1950 totaled \$795,503,000. North Carolina ranked 13th among all states in cash receipts from marketings.

Receipts from marketings of crops totaled \$756,858,000 an increase of 12 percent over receipts of \$648,796,000 in 1950. Receipts from marketings of livestock and livestock products reached \$175,755,000 in 1951, an increase of 20 percent over the \$146,707,000 received in 1950.

For the nation as a whole, farmers received 32.8 billion dollars from marketings in 1951, 14 percent more than their receipts in 1950. The total volume of sales in 1951 was slightly lar-

(Continued on Page 4)

CHICK PRODUCTION IN 1951 HIGHEST OF RECORD

The production of baby chicks by North Carolina hatcheries during 1951 reached a record high of 58,890,000 chicks. This was a gain of about 10 percent over last years output of 53,584,000 chicks and is the second year that hatchings have surpassed the 50 million mark.

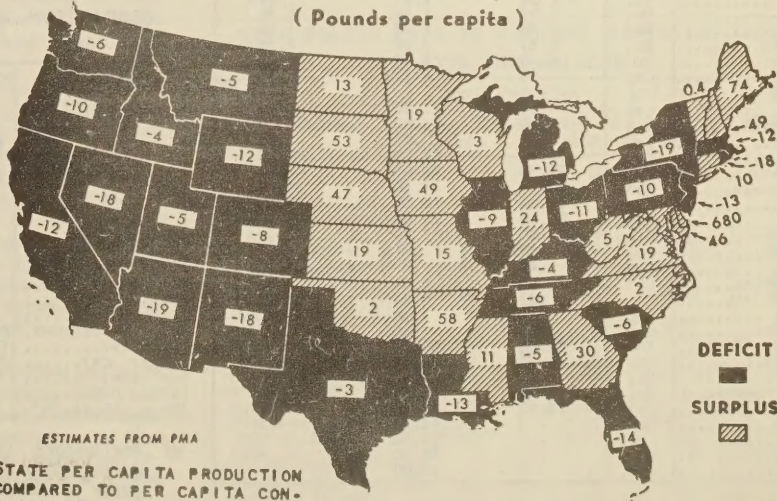
Except for the years 1944 and 1946 the output of baby chicks in North Carolina has been showing a year-to-year increase since estimates were begun in 1933. For most of this period the steady gains in hatchings were in part due to growth of laying flocks. However, in recent years the high level of hatchings can be attributed mostly to the rapid expansion of the broiler industry which has created a strong demand for broiler-type chicks.

The February output of chicks

(Continued on Page 4)

DEFICIT AND SURPLUS CHICKEN-MEAT STATES, 1950

(Pounds per capita)



ESTIMATES FROM PMA

STATE PER CAPITA PRODUCTION COMPARED TO PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION FOR THE NATION.

DEFICIT
SURPLUS

N. C. PRICES RECEIVED INDEX UP 2 POINTS

The "All Farm Products" index of prices received by North Carolina farmers at local markets increased 2 points during the month ended March 15. The March 15 "All Farm Products" index at 295 compares with 315 on March 15, 1951 and 225 on March 15, 1950.

The grains commodity index at 201 was unchanged from a month earlier. The slight decrease in the price of corn, oats and barley was offset by an increase of one cent per bushel in wheat.

The cotton and cottonseed index was also unchanged from a month earlier. Cotton at 39 cents and cottonseed at \$71.00 kept the index at 307.

The meat animals index decreased one point during the month ended March 15. Lower prices for hogs, veal calves and lambs more than offset an increase of 50 cents in beef cattle prices.

The price of \$17.00 for hogs is the lowest mid-month price since May 1950. Hog prices on March 15, 1951 averaged \$20.50.

The poultry index decreased 27 points due to lower prices for both chickens and eggs. Chickens decreased 1.7 cents per pound and eggs decreased 4.5 cents per dozen. Egg prices are at the lowest level since June 1950.

The dairy products index decreased 3 points as the result of a drop of one cent in the price of butterfat. Milk and butter prices remained the same as February.

The miscellaneous products index increased 5 points--from 283 to 288. Sweetpotatoes increased 50 cents per bushel while Irish potatoes were unchanged at \$2.30 per bushel. Soybeans, cowpeas and peanuts increased in price during the month while wool decreased from 69 to 65 cents per pound.

The ratio of prices received by North Carolina farmers to prices paid by U. S. farmers at 102 was unchanged from a month earlier.

The index of prices received by U. S. farmers decreased one point during the month ended March 15--from 289 to 288.

PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1952
WITH COMPARISONS

COMMODITY	UNIT	NORTH CAROLINA		U. S.
		FEB. 15 1952	MARCH 15 1952	MARCH 15 1952
- DOLLARS -				
CORN.....	BU.	1.72	1.71	1.65
WHEAT.....	BU.	2.25	2.26	2.20
OATS.....	BU.	1.06	1.04	.891
BARLEY.....	BU.	1.45	1.42	1.36
RYE.....	BU.	2.45	2.25	1.70
SOYBEANS.....	BU.	2.51	2.56	2.76
COWPEAS.....	BU.	4.30	4.60	4.09
PEANUTS.....	LB.	.12	.122	.105
TOBACCO.....	LB.	-	-	.235 a/
COTTON.....	LB.	.39	.39	.367
COTTONSEED.....	TON	71.00	71.00	61.50
WOOL.....	LB.	.69	.65	.53
HOGS.....	CWT.	17.80	17.00	16.70
BEEF CATTLE.....	CWT.	23.50	24.00	27.60
VEAL CALVES.....	CWT.	31.50	31.30	31.40
SHEEP.....	CWT.	13.50	13.50	13.10
LAMBS.....	CWT.	29.80	29.50	25.60
MILK COWS.....	HEAD	177.00	181.00	256.00
CHICKENS.....	LB.	.292	.275	.25
EGGS.....	DOZ.	.42	.375	.339
MILK, WHLSE.....	CWT.	5.90	5.80	4.92
BUTTER.....	QT.	.71	.71	.206
BUTTERFAT.....	LB.	.56	.56	.631
HAY, ALL BALED.....	LB.	.61	.60	.778
HAY, ALL BALED.....	TON	32.00	33.00	36.60
POTATOES.....	BU.	2.30	2.30	2.16
SWEET POTATOES.....	BU.	3.25	3.75	3.83
APPLES COMMERCIAL.....	BU.	2.20	2.20	2.45
LESPEDeza SEED.....	CWT.	15.20	15.90	16.30
KOREAN.....	CWT.	-	15.20	-
KOBE.....	CWT.	-	16.50	-
COM. & TENN. 76.....	CWT.	-	18.00	-
SERICEA.....	CWT.	-	22.00	-

a/ Type 131

NORTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS
(N.C. PRICES RECEIVED 1909-14 = 100 PERCENT)

COMMODITY	FEB. 15 1952	MAR. 15 1952	MAR. 15 1951	MAR. 15 1950	MAR. 15 1949
NORTH CAROLINA INDEX NUMBERS					
ALL FARM PRODUCTS..	293	295	315	225	243
COTTON & COTTONSEED	307	307	356	224	243
GRAINS.....	201	201	197	168	178
MEAT ANIMALS.....	417	416	451	322	351
POULTRY.....	223	196	234	190	216
DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	247	244	243	220	235
TOBACCO.....	283	288	239	236	248
MISCELLANEOUS.....	-	-	-	-	-
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PAID-G	102	102	113	90	99
UNITED STATES INDEX NUMBERS					
PRICES RECEIVED....	289	288	311	237	261
PRICES PAID	288	288	280	250	246
INTEREST & TAXES..	-	-	-	-	-
RATIO OF PRICES RECEIVED TO PAID..	100	100	111	95	106

a. Ratio of N. C. prices received to U. S. prices paid.

U. S. PRICES RECEIVED DOWN SLIGHTLY
U. S. PRICES PAID BY FARMERS UNCHANGED
PARITY RATIO HOLDS AT 100

The Parity Ratio remained at 100 in mid-March as the Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers and the Parity Index showed little change.

The Index of Prices Received by U. S. Farmers at 288 percent of the 1910-14 average in mid-March was 1 point (3/10 of 1 percent) less than in February and was 23 points (7 percent) less than in March 1951, but with that exception was the highest of record for March. The index however, was at the lowest point since December 1950. Declines during the past month in prices received by farmers for dairy products, meat animals, and many other products slightly more than offset higher prices for truck crops, fruit, and food grains.

During the same period, the Index of Prices Paid by U. S. Farmers Including Interest, Taxes, and Wage Rates remained at the record high of 288. Upturns in prices of household furnishings, building materials, fertilizer, and tractors were offset by lower prices for feeder livestock, feed, food, clothing, and motor supplies. The Parity Index in mid-March was 3 percent higher than a year earlier.

COMPARISON OF U. S. PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
AND PARITY PRICES

COMMODITY	PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS		PARITY OR COMPARABLE PRICES		AVERAGE PRICES AS PERCENTAGE OF PARITY	
	FEB. 15 1952	MAR. 15 1952	FEB. 15 1952	MAR. 15 1952	FEB. 15 1952	MAR. 15 1952
- DOLLARS -						
COTTON, LB.....	.373	.367	.345	.345	108	107
WHEAT, BU.....	2.18	2.20	2.46	2.46	89	89
CORN, BU.....	1.66	1.65	1.78	1.78	93	93
OATS, BU.....	.89	.891	.944b/	.944b/	94	94
BARLEY, BU.....	1.38	1.36	1.46b/	1.46b/	-	-
RYE, BU.....	1.62	1.70	1.70b/	1.70b/	-	-
BEEF CATTLE, CWT.	27.80	27.60	21.20	21.20	130	130
HOGS, CWT.....	17.20	16.70	21.60	21.60	80	77
LAMBS, CWT.....	26.80	25.60	23.30	23.30	115	110
CHICKENS, LB.....	.257	.25	.308	.308	83	81
EGGS, DOZ.....	.346	.339	.508b/	.508b/	78c/	77c/
MILK, WHOLE, CWT.	5.09	4.92a/	4.84	4.84	102c/	103c/

a/ Preliminary b/ Transitional parity, 85 percent (90 percent during 1951) of parity price computed under formula in use prior to January 1, 1950. c/ Percentage of seasonally adjusted prices to parity prices.

U. S. MERCHANTABLE POTATO STOCKS MUCH SMALLER THAN USUAL ON MARCH 1, 1952

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers in or near the areas where produced were considerably smaller on March 1, 1952 than holdings on this date from the large crops of recent years. March 1, 1952 stocks of 46,730,000 bushels of 1951-crop potatoes are only a little more than one-half the 88,140,000 bushels of 1950-crop potatoes remaining in storage a year ago. However, current stocks are only 7.1 million bushels below the holdings of a year ago after excluding Government purchases of 34.3 million bushels made after March 1, 1951. Potatoes held for use as food, seed or livestock feed on farms where grown are not included in these estimates.

Despite some bad weather, particularly in Maine, marketing of potatoes continued active during January and February. Production was reduced sharply last year and in some areas the percent of low-grade potatoes was higher than usual. Current low stocks reflect these reduced supplies and a good, steady movement that has continued since the crop was harvested last fall. Stocks are light in all parts of the country except Maine and for the U. S. are just a little higher than the holdings of 1942-crop production remaining on March 1, 1943. However, there was a sharp expansion of acreage in 1943, but reports furnished by growers in early January of this year indicated only a slight increase in acreage. Also, in recent years the tendency has been to clean up the storage crop a little sooner than in earlier years. This is particularly true in the West with the sharp expansion of the early crop in California since 1942. Although March 1, 1952 stocks are much smaller than holdings on this date of recent years, storage supplies should be adequate to meet normal requirements until new-crop potatoes become available.

U. S. NET FARM INCOME UP FOR 1951

Farm operators in the United States realized a total net income of 14.9 billion dollars in 1951, according to preliminary estimates. This was 2 billion dollars, or 17 percent, above the postwar low of 1950, but 2 billion less than the postwar high of 1947. Total nonfarm income, on the other hand, set another new record in 1951 which was 12 percent above 1950 and 37 percent above 1947.

Prices paid by U. S. farmers for commodities and services used in family living and maintenance averaged 9 percent higher in 1951 than in 1950, offsetting about half of the increase in farmers' dollar incomes. In terms of purchasing power, farmers' realized net income in 1951 was 8 percent above 1950 and about the same as in 1949; but it was 23 percent less than in 1947 and lower than in any year from 1942 through 1948.

The realized net income of farm operators is obtained by subtracting their total expenses of production from gross farm income. The latter includes the value of farm products sold or used in the farm home during the year, plus Government payments to farmers and the rental value of farm dwellings. Each element of gross income was higher in 1951 than in 1950, and the total was up 14 percent to 37.4 billion dollars. Farm production expenses amounted to 22.5 billion dollars, 12 percent more than in 1950. These expenses cover purchased feed and livestock, fertilizer, hired labor, and other operating expenses, plus rent, interest, taxes, and other overhead costs. All were higher in 1951.

Neither gross income nor realized net income includes the value of any increases or decreases during the year in farm inventories of crops and livestock. Inventory changes are excluded so as to provide a measure of the income actually "realized" and available for farm family living and other nonfarm expenditures during the given

(Continued on Page 4)

1951 EGG PRODUCTION HIGHEST OF RECORD

Egg production on North Carolina farms during 1951 totaled 1,233 million eggs. This was about 3 percent below the record output of 1,266 million eggs in 1950 and makes 1951 production the second highest of record.

There were an average of 8,019,000 layers on farms in North Carolina during 1951. This was 3 percent below the average number for 1950. The annual rate of lay per 100 layers in 1951 was only slightly better than in 1950.

NORTH CAROLINA MONTHLY EGG PRODUCTION 1950 - 1951

	AV. NUMBER LAYERS		EGGS PER 100 LAYERS		EGGS PRODUCED	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
	000		NUMBER		MILLIONS	
JAN.	8,905	8,708	1,159	1,035	103	90
FEB.	9,003	8,328	1,288	1,260	116	105
MARCH	8,705	7,950	1,665	1,686	145	134
APRIL	8,210	7,565	1,734	1,725	142	132
MAY	7,912	7,478	1,705	1,686	135	126
JUNE	7,713	7,383	1,437	1,464	111	108
JULY	7,416	7,099	1,355	1,383	100	98
AUG.	7,414	7,193	1,259	1,246	93	90
SEPT.	8,007	7,855	1,086	1,113	87	87
OCT.	8,404	8,424	995	1,088	84	92
NOV.	8,601	8,896	858	936	74	83
DEC.	8,799	9,252	859	949	76	88
YEAR	8,257	8,019	1,283	1,298	1,266	1,233

FEED PRICES DOWN SLIGHTLY

Mixed dairy feeds purchased by North Carolina farmers remained the same or decreased slightly during the month ending March 15. Mixed dairy feeds containing 16 and 18 percent protein declined 5 cents while those containing over 29 percent protein declined 10 cents per hundred-weight. All others remained the same.

The high protein feeds all remained the same except soybean meal which advanced 10 cents per hundredweight.

In the grain by-products group, middlings and corn meal remained the same while bran dropped 5 cents.

Laying mash at \$5.40 was the same as February and scratch grain at \$4.75 was off 5 cents from February.

Feed prices throughout the United States went down in most instances with others remaining the same or showing a slight increase.

FEED PRICES PAID BY FARMERS MARCH 15, 1952

WITH COMPARISONS

FEED PER HUNDREDWEIGHT	NORTH CAROLINA		UNITED STATES	
	FEB. 15 1952	MARCH 15 1952	FEB. 15 1952	MARCH 15 1952
- DOLLARS -				
MIXED DAIRY FEED				
UNDER 29% PROTEIN				
ALL.....	4.45	4.45	4.57	4.56
16% PROTEIN.....	4.25	4.20	4.45	4.43
18% PROTEIN.....	4.30	4.25	4.61	4.59
20% PROTEIN.....	4.65	4.65	4.72	4.72
29% OVER.....	5.50	5.40	5.42	5.43
HIGH PROTEIN FEEDS				
LINSEED MEAL.....	-	-	4.97	5.01
SOYBEAN MEAL.....	5.00	5.10	5.30	5.37
COTTONSEED MEAL.....	4.45	4.45	5.10	5.06
MEAT SCRAP.....	6.60	6.60	6.74	6.56
GRAIN BY-PRODUCTS				
BRAN.....	4.25	4.20	4.04	4.02
MIDDINGS.....	4.25	4.25	4.12	4.09
CORN MEAL.....	4.80	4.80	4.40	4.32
CORN GLUTEN.....	-	-	4.15	4.19
POULTRY FEED				
LAYING MASH.....	5.40	5.40	5.31	5.29
SCRATCH GRAIN.....	4.80	4.75	4.68	4.68

FARM REPORT

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FARM REPORT

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CASH RECEIPTS (Continued)

ger than in 1950. But the weighted average increase in prices of farm products was about 13 percent.

Receipts from livestock and livestock products totaled 19.6 billion dollars, 21 percent above their 1950 level, while crop receipts, amounting to 13.2 billion dollars, were up 5 percent. Price increases averaged considerably larger for livestock than for crops; and the increase in total marketings was also mainly in the livestock items, as total sales of crops were slightly smaller than in 1950.

On a State basis, 1951 cash receipts were above 1950 in all States except Florida, which showed a 5-percent drop. Increases in other States ranged from less than 1 percent in Texas to 34 percent in South Carolina; but mostly they were rather close to the national average of 14 percent.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS, CALENDAR YEARS 1950 & 1951 1/

STATE AND REGION	Livestock & Products		Crops		TOTAL	
	1950	1951 1/	1950	1951 1/	1950	1951 1/
	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
N. Carolina	146,707	175,755	648,796	756,858	795,503	932,613
S. Carolina	87,479	81,887	239,840	302,287	287,319	384,174
Virginia	219,173	265,281	217,166	252,711	436,339	517,992
Georgia	192,479	243,614	326,932	398,621	519,411	642,235
Delaware	82,717	93,728	16,378	23,845	99,095	117,573
Maryland	160,975	188,911	76,261	86,654	237,236	275,565
W. Virginia	89,879	106,078	25,974	25,951	115,853	132,029
Florida	107,424	119,730	390,911	355,339	498,335	475,069
S. Atlantic	1,066,833	1,274,984	1,922,258	2,202,266	2,989,091	3,477,250
U. S.	16,197,494	19,609,443	12,575,345	13,181,686	28,772,839	32,791,129

1/ Preliminary

CHICKS HATCHED BY N. C. COMMERCIAL

HATCHERIES 1949-51 (Revised)

MONTH	1949	1950	1951
	Thousands		
Jan.	3,301	3,198	3,897
Feb.	4,726	5,590	5,656
March	6,731	8,431	7,249
April	6,435	7,270	7,287
May	5,359	5,258	6,349
June	3,956	4,181	4,846
July	2,984	3,409	4,683
Aug.	2,096	3,227	3,787
Sept.	1,877	3,117	3,354
Oct.	2,727	3,743	4,031
Nov.	2,610	3,314	3,941
Dec.	1,734	2,786	3,830
Total	44,538	53,584	58,890

CHICK PRODUCTION IN 1951 HIGHEST OF RECORD (Cont'd.)

by North Carolina commercial hatcheries totaled 6,834,000—a record high for this month and 21 percent above February a year ago and 50 percent above the 1946-50 average for the month.

Commercial hatcheries in the United States produced 190,055,000 chicks during February, the largest output of record for the month. This was 18 percent greater than February production a year ago and 53 percent above the 1946-50 average for the month. The egg-feed ratio during February was the least favorable for the month since records began in 1924. Flock replacements demand is spotty; however, the demand for broiler chicks is generally good.

U. S. NET FARM INCOME (Continued)

year. Quantities of crops and numbers of livestock on farms at the end of 1951 were generally larger than at the beginning of the year. The net increase in inventories was valued at a record 1.6 billion dollars, with cattle accounting for two-thirds of the total. However, these additions to farmers' inventories were valued at year-end prices, which may or may not prevail when the commodities are actually sold.

The wages received by hired farm workers are a business expense to farm operators, but they are income to the workers themselves. Farm wages of laborers living on farms were about 2.2 billion dollars in 1951, or 9 percent more than in 1950. The increase was due to higher wage rates, as the number of hired workers declined slightly.